



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

B. Hinton, of Kissimmee, Florida, Superintendent of Schools for Osceola County, who, under date of November 16, 1896, gives the following information concerning it.

"Mr. J. R. Graves, proprietor of the 'Lake House,' purchased some Quail a few days ago from a young fellow from the country, and among the Quail was this Dove. Knowing my fondness for birds he gave me the Dove. It was put in a coop (6 X 9 ft.) with some Carolina Doves and some Quail, where it seemed to be contented for two or three days, eating wheat and corn grits with as much relish as would a cooped chicken. But something frightened it from its roost night before last and it killed itself by flying against the woven wire with which the coop is covered. The astonishing thing is the velocity with which the bird flies, even at the moment it springs into the air. The coop mentioned is only four feet tall; yet this Dove struck the wire with such force as almost to strip one of its wings from its body, exposing, also, its windpipe completely."

So far as I am aware, this species has never before been observed so far north in Florida, where, even much farther south, its occurrence seems to be exceedingly rare.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The California Vulture in Alberta.—On the 10th of September last (1896) I saw between Calgary and the Rocky Mountains two fine specimens of the California Vulture, *Pseudogryphus californianus*. I was not aware that this bird was found east of the Rocky Mountains, or so far north as the point above mentioned.—J. FANNIN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.*

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) taken near New Haven, Conn.—I have a fine Golden Eagle, killed in Woodbridge, within five miles of New Haven, about Oct. 1, 1896. I received it in the flesh the next day after it was killed. It was eating a Red-tailed Hawk when killed, and we took portions of the Hawk from its crop. It was a female, in fine plumage.—A. E. VERRILL, *New Haven, Conn.*

Abundance of Owls on the Coast of British Columbia.—Never in the history of my observations, which covers a period of thirty years, has there been such a gathering of Owls on the coast of British Columbia as that which has taken place this fall. The gathering is represented by the following species: Dusky Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus saturatus*), Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*), Kennicott's Screech Owl (*Megascops asio kennicottii*), and the California Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma californicum*).

They have literally invaded the land, and the two first mentioned species are playing havoc with chickens, turkeys, quail, in fact anything they can lay their claws on. The extreme cold weather reported in the North is probably the cause of this migration.—J. FANNIN, *Provincial Museum, Victoria, B. C.*